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8                   **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
9                   **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10  
11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
12                   Plaintiff,  
13                 v.  
14 EDGAR RAFAEL NAVARRO CHAVOYA,  
15                   Defendant.

Case No.: 1:21-CR-00314 JLT SKO

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO DISMISS  
(Doc. 40)

17                   Edgar Navarro Chavoya has been charged with returning to this country after having been  
18 deported previously and without having permission to return. (Doc. 6 at 1-2) The government charges  
19 that Mr. Navarro Chavoya has violated Title 8, United States Code section 1326. Mr. Navarro  
20 Chavoya moves to dismiss the indictment because he contends that § 1326, though facially neutral,  
21 has a discriminatory purpose and has a disparate impact on a disfavored group. (Doc. 40) Because the  
22 Court finds Congress enacted the statute without discriminatory animus, the motion is **DENIED**.

23           **I. Background**

24                   The government alleges that in June 2015, Edgar Rafael Navarro Chavoya was convicted of  
25 assault with a firearm in violation of California Penal Code section 245(a)(2) in Fresno County  
26 Superior Court. (Doc. 6 at 1). The indictment also alleges that on March 8, 2018, Mr. Navarro  
27 Chavoya was deported from the United States but that on December 7, 2021, he was found in the  
28 country without having received permission to return. *Id.* The indictment charges him with a violation

1 of 8 U.S.C. section 1326(a), (b)(2). If convicted, Mr. Navarro Chavoya faces up to 20 years  
2 imprisonment. (Doc. 6-1)

3 Mr. Navarro Chavoya argues that § 1326 arose out of several immigration laws enacted in the  
4 1920s—most notably, the Undesirables Aliens Act of 1929—which was motivated by explicit  
5 discrimination against Mexican nationals and others from Latin America. (Doc. 40 at 7-8) The  
6 government counters that the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 is the source of the statute at  
7 issue, such that the motives—even if discriminatory—at the time that the 1929 Act was passed, are not  
8 relevant. (Doc. 43 at 18-19)

9 Mr. Navarro Chavoya’s motion relies primarily on the rationale outlined in *United States v.*  
10 *Carrillo-Lopez*, 555 F. Supp. 3d 996 (D. Nev. 2021), rev’d and remanded, No. 21-10233, 2023 WL  
11 3587596 (9th Cir. May 22, 2023). However, just this week, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued  
12 a resounding rejection of that rationale. Though the opinion is not yet final, the Court adopts the  
13 rationale of *United States v. Carrillo-Lopez*, No. 21-10233, 2023 WL 3587596 (9th Cir. May 22,  
14 2023) and for these reasons, the motion is **DENIED**.

15 **II. Analysis**

16 **I. Title 8 U.S.C. § 1326 does not violate the Fifth Amendment**

17 Mr. Navarro Chavoya expends most of his effort in his moving papers demonstrating that the  
18 legislation passed by Congress in the 1920s, was motivated by discriminatory animus toward those  
19 from Latin America. In *United States v. Carrillo-Lopez*, No. 21-10233, --- F.4<sup>th</sup> ---, 2023 WL  
20 3587596, at \*3 (9th Cir. May 22, 2023), the Ninth Circuit determined that even if the precursor of 8  
21 U.S.C. § 1326 was enacted with an “invidious intent,” when taken with the “strong ‘presumption of  
22 good faith’ on the part of legislators” in enacting the current legislation, “[p]ast discrimination cannot,  
23 in the manner of original sin, condemn [subsequent] governmental action that is not itself unlawful.”  
24 *Carrillo* at \*4. Thus, the remaining question presented by Mr. Navarro Chavoya is whether the  
25 subsequent enactments violate the Fifth Amendment. *Carrillo-Lopez* determined that they do not.

26 Mr. Navarro Chavoya does not claim that § 1326 is not facially neutral, and *Carrillo-Lopez*  
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1 agrees. *Carrillo* at \*6. *Carrillo-Lopez*<sup>1</sup> found significant that in formulating the Immigration and  
 2 Nationality Act, the senate spent three years to conduct a “most intensive and searching investigation”  
 3 requiring the subcommittee to examine reports and statistical data, officials and employees, and to  
 4 make field investigations “throughout Europe and the United States, as well as at the Mexican border,  
 5 in Canadian border cities, and in Havana, Cuba.” *Id.* The committee reviewed rules, regulations,  
 6 treaties, Executive Orders, and legislative enactments to draft an omnibus bill embodying the entirety  
 7 of US immigration and naturalization laws. *Id.* This resulted in more than 900 pages written by the  
 8 committee, which addressed “each population group” in the Americas. *Id.* at 6-7.

9 Soon thereafter, in consideration of repealing the then-current immigration laws and enacting a  
 10 new immigration and naturalization scheme, the Senate held hearings and debates indicating  
 11 “Congress was deeply concerned with many facets of the [INA], but §§ 1325 and 1326 were not  
 12 among the debated sections.” *Id.* at 7-9. “There was no discussion of Section 276’s impact on  
 13 Mexicans or other Central and South Americans. *Id.* at 9. Though President Truman vetoed the bill,  
 14 his concern was over the fact that he believed the bill favored immigrants from England, Ireland, and  
 15 Germany over those from Southern and Eastern Europe. *Id.* He did not mention Mexican citizens nor  
 16 citizens from other Central or South American countries. *Id.* Indeed, the “1924 Act, which introduced  
 17 the national-origin quota system, exempted all Western Hemisphere countries from the system.”  
 18 *Carrillo* at \*9, n. 8.

19 *Carrillo-Lopez* next considered whether in enacting § 1326, Congress was motivated to  
 20 discriminate against those coming from Mexico, Central and South America. *Carrillo* at 10. The Court  
 21 found that it was not. *Id.* The Court found no language denigrating Latino immigrants in the Senate  
 22 report and no evidence that the fact that Congress overrode the presidential veto demonstrated  
 23 discriminatory animus. *Id.* Finally, the *Carrillo* court found that “the INA was not a ‘reenactment’ of  
 24 the 1929 Act, but rather a broad reformulation of the nation’s immigration laws, which included a  
 25 recommendation ‘that the time ha[d] come to erase from our statute books any discrimination against a

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 27 <sup>1</sup> Though the Court declined to determine whether the test outlined in *Village of Arlington Heights v. Metro.*  
 28 *Hous. Dev. Corp.*, 429 U.S. 252, 265-266 applies to immigration laws, the Court determined that even when  
 applying these standards to 8 U.S.C. § 1326, the equal protection challenge fails. *Carrillo* at \*5.

1 person desiring to immigrate to this country or to become a naturalized citizen, if such discrimination  
2 [was] based solely on race.”” *Id.* at 12. The Court noted that from the time Congress passed the  
3 Undesirable Aliens Act of 1929, there was a 96 percent turnover in the representatives in that body. *Id.*  
4 Though two members participated in debating both Acts and both spoke of maintaining  
5 “homogeneity” and keeping “undesirables” out of the country, *Carrillo-Lopez* held that, “The  
6 statements of Representative Thomas Jenkins and Senator Walter George, which in any event were  
7 made in the context of debating the national-origin quota system rather than in discussing § 1326, are  
8 not probative of the intent of the legislature as a whole.” *Carillo* at 12.

9 Finally, the Court rejected that there was sufficient evidence that there was a disparate impact  
10 on Mexicans or those from Central and South Americans. *Id.* at 13. The Court observed that though  
11 “99% of prosecutions for illegal reentry are against Mexican or Central and South American  
12 defendants . . . This data has little probative value, however, because it relates to a period that is more  
13 than 45 years after the INA was enacted. After such a long passage of time, this information does not  
14 raise the inference that Congress enacted § 1326 in 1952 because of its impact on Mexicans and other  
15 Central and South Americans.” *Id.* at 13. Moreover, the Court noted that the proximity of Mexico and  
16 the fact that the countries share a 1,900-mile border, provides a “clear geographic reason for  
17 disproportionate impact on Mexicans and other Central and South Americans [which] undermines any  
18 inference of discriminatory motive.” *Id.* at 14. The Court also noted that people coming to the US from  
19 these countries “make up a large share of the unauthorized alien population” and, consequently, they  
20 make up a large share of those being removed from this country. *Id.* The proximity of their home  
21 countries to the southern border of the United States also makes it a simpler proposition to remove  
22 them back to these countries than to those that lay across the ocean. *Id.* Thus, when construing the  
23 congressional action with the presumption that it acted in good faith, the Court determined that there is  
24 insufficient evidence to find that Congress enacted 8 U.S.C. § 1326 with racial animus. *Id.* For these  
25 reasons, the Court **ORDERS**:

- 26 1. The motion to dismiss the indictment is **DENIED**.
- 27 2. The matter is set for trial on May 21, 2024 at 8:30 a.m., and the trial confirmation  
28 hearing is set on April 29, 2024 at 10 a.m. Based upon the defendant’s waiver of his right to a

1       speedy trial, for defense preparation and for continuity of counsel, the Court finds that good  
2       cause exists and the interests of justice outweigh the interest of the defendant and the public in  
3       a speedy trial. Thus, time is excluded through May 21, 2024.

4       3.       The matter is set for status conference on August 16, 2023 at 1:00 p.m.  
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6 IT IS SO ORDERED.

7       Dated: May 24, 2023

  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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